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TWO MEXICAN SPECIES OF GUILLARMODIA S.S.

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The following account includes the descriptions of two species of *Euglandina* (*Guillarmodia* s.s., H.B. Baker, 1941) of the family Spiraxidae¹. One species has been described inadequately and the other species is new.

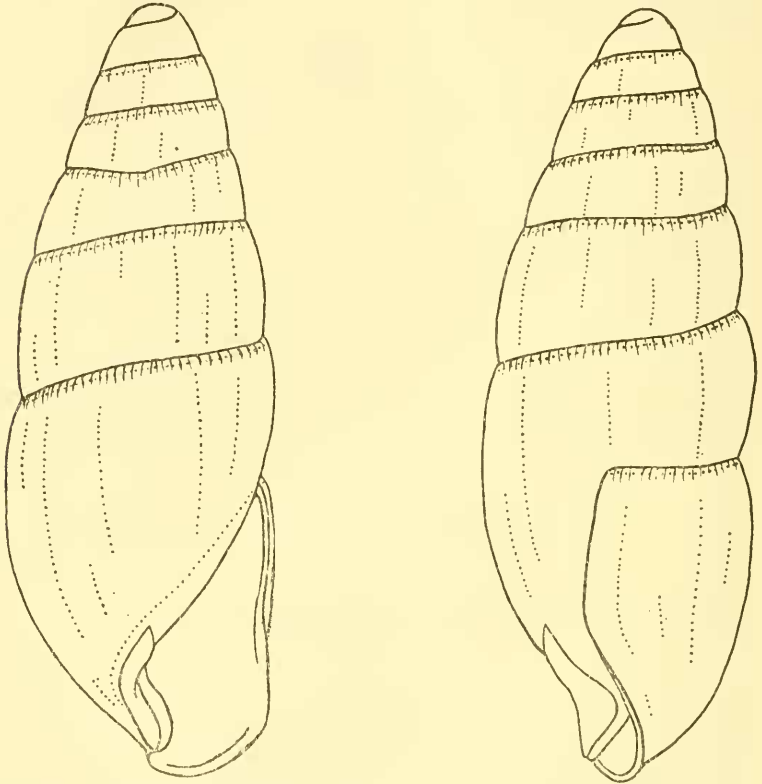
Martens, in Rolle (1895: 129), described *Salasiella elegans* from an unspecified locality in the State of Colima, Mexico, and illustrated two specimens in 1901. Pilsbry (1907:174) copied von Martens' description and illustrations without additional comment. The allocation of *elegans* to the genus *Salasiella* was primarily a matter of convenience as von Martens implied in his statement (1895: 129): "Mit keiner der bekannten Arten zu verwechseln". Baker (1941: 57) suggested a relationship between *S. elegans* and *Euglandina* (*Guillarmodia*) *pupa*.

Although von Martens' description and illustrations distinguished *elegans* from other spiraxids known at that time, they are inadequate for separating it from species discovered since then. The description is incomplete and inaccurate for it fails to describe properly the nature of the aperture and the columella, and the measurements given seem incorrect ("... anfractus 8 . . . Alt. 11,5, Lat. 3,5, alt. apert. 4 mm."). The illustrations are too vague for critical comparisons.

Von Martens did not designate a type specimen for *Salasiella elegans*, nor has any subsequent author. Two specimens in the Zoologischen Museum der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin are labeled "types", and two specimens in the Senckenbergische Naturforschungs Gesellschaft are labeled syntypes. If von Martens

¹ Oleacinidae, in part, of authors previous to Baker, 1956.

intended to give the measurements of the type, which he did not state, then none of these specimens is recognizable as the type. Since a type has not been designated by a previous author, I hereby select a specimen from the Berlin Museum as the lectotype, number 47661.



Figures 1 and 2. Syntype of *Euglandina elegans* (Martens). SMF. 165011/1. Colima, Mexico.

EUGLANDINA (GUILLARMODIA) ELEGANS (Martens) Figs. 1 & 2.

Salasiella elegans Martens in Rolle, 1895, Nach. Deut. Malak.

Gesell.: 129. 1901, Biol. Cent. Amer.: 613; pl. 44; figs. 1, 1a.

Pilsbry, 1907, Man. Conch., 19: 174; pl. 28, figs. 58, 59.

Shell small, light yellow, elliptical-conical, hyaline; moderately thick, thinnest near attachment at suture, becoming increasingly thick to base of whorl; 7-7½ whorls; 2½ large, smooth embryonic whorls which are same color as rest of shell; remaining whorls slightly or moderately convex; middle of last whorl slightly im-

pressed near lip; suture slightly impressed on early whorls, moderately impressed on last two whorls, regularly descending to last two whorls, and then descending more rapidly; suture beveled, a pellucid light band formed by attachment of shell to preceding whorl; band marked by uniformly spaced slight crenulations; surface of shell glossy, with fine irregular growth striations; aperture irregularly lanceolate, 0.38 times the length of the shell; outer lip thick, blunt, arched forward in the middle, recessed below, continuous to the columella; columella at an angle to the axis of the shell in frontal view, sinuous, nearly truncate, bearing a thick, white, opaque, curved crest, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the aperture; parietal callus consisting of a thin, rugose, hyaline deposit.

Lectotype: height, 10.8 mm.; width, 4.0 mm.; aperture height, 4.3 mm.; aperture width, 1.9 mm.; crest, 1.8 mm.; $7\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

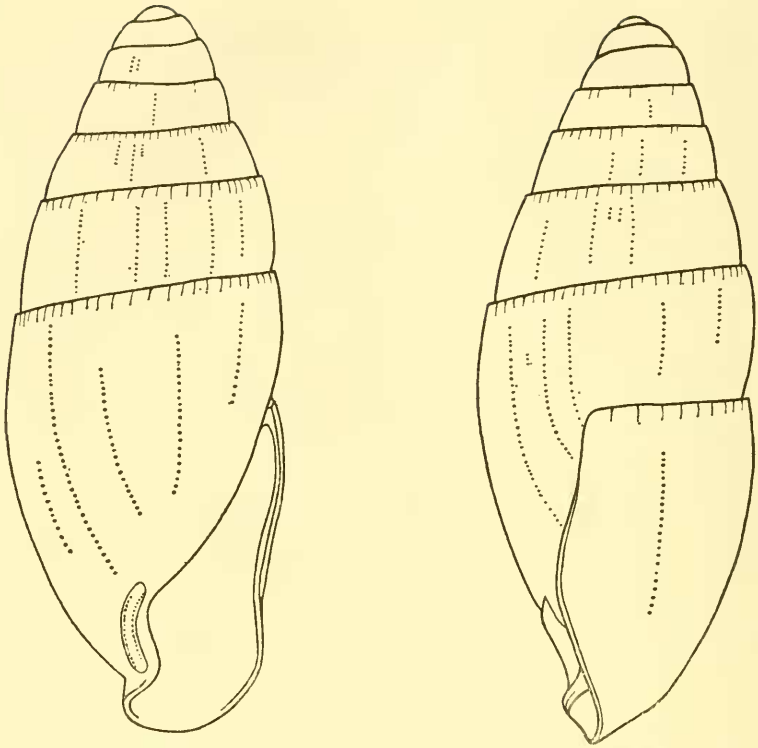
Syntypes: height, 9.7, 10.8 mm.; width, 3.7, 3.9 mm.; aperture height, 3.7, 4.1 mm.; aperture width, 1.7, 1.9 mm.; crest, 1.9 1.6 mm.

Lectotype: Berlin Museum 47661; collected in the state of Colima, Mexico by M. Rolle, without additional information about its original locality. Syntypes: SMF. 165010/1, SMF. 165011/1; same data as lectotype.

Measurements are not given for the other specimen in the Berlin Museum for it is badly deteriorated, and exact determinations cannot be made.

EUGLANDIA (*GUILLARMODIA*) *DORSALIS* new species. Figs. 3 & 4.

Shell small, elongate-ovate; subhyaline, the axis being faintly evident with the aid of strong transmitted light; shell thick, with greatest thickness at the periphery of the whorl, slightly thinner near suture with preceding whorl; $7\frac{1}{4}$ whorls; $2\frac{1}{2}$ large, smooth, light colored embryonic whorls; remainder of shell light yellow; whorls slightly convex, the middle of the body whorl sometimes flattened; middle of last whorl impressed near lip; suture regularly descending on early whorls, more rapidly descending on last two or three whorls; at the suture the wall of the shell is truncate and lies juxtaposed to the preceding whorl so that a continuous spiral ledge extends along the suture from the embryonic whorls to the aperture, and is slightly concave throughout most of its length; surface of shell glossy, with weak and irregular crenulations at the suture; aperture elongate-auriculate, narrow, 0.45 times the length of the shell; lip arched forward in middle, moderately recessed below, continuous with columella; columella at an angle to axis of shell in frontal view, sinuous, bearing a stout, solid crest which overlies the curvature of the columella; parietal callus very thin, indicated by a fine, rugose, hyaline deposit.



Figures 3 and 4. Type of *Euglandina dorsalis*, new species. UMMZ. 213222. One mile north of Pomero, Michoacan, 700 feet alt.

Type: height, 11.97 mm.; width, 4.6 mm.; aperture height, 5.3 mm.; aperture width, 1.9 mm.; crest, 1.6 mm.

Paratype: height, 12.2 mm; width, 4.75 mm.; aperture height, 5.46 mm.; aperture width, 2.2 mm.; crest, 1.75 mm.

Type: UMMZ. 213222; one mile north of Pomero, Michoacan; 700 ft. alt. Collected in August, 1950 by James A. Peters. Paratype: ANSP. 277857; same data as the type.

Three species are currently recognized in *Guillarmodia* s.s.: *E. dorsalis* new species, *E. pupa* (Baker) and *E. elegans* (Martens). They may be distinguished as follows:

E. dorsalis: (1) columella oblique in frontal view, (2) columella with a strong callused crest, (3) suture slightly crenulate, (4) suture truncate, forming a continuous spiral ledge, (5) aperture 0.45 times length of shell, and (6) shell elongate-ovate, about 12 mm. long.

E. elegans: (1) columella oblique in frontal view, (2) columella

with a strong callused crest, (3) suture slightly crenulate, (4) suture beveled, forming a pellucid light band, (5) aperture 0.38 times length of shell, and (6) shell elliptical-conical, about 9.7-10.8 mm. long.

E. pupa: (1) columella vertical in frontal view, (2) columellar callus not forming prominent crest, (3) suture smooth, not crenulate, (4) suture beveled, forming a pellucid light band, (5) aperture about 0.44 times the length of shell, and (6) shell elongate-ovate, about 8 mm. long.

E. dorsalis and *E. elegans* are more closely related to each other than they are to *E. pupa*, because of their oblique, crested columella. *E. dorsalis* and *E. elegans* occur in geographically proximal regions of western Mexico, whereas *E. pupa* is known only from the state of Veracruz in eastern Mexico.

E. dorsalis derives its name from the ledge like nature of its suture.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. R. Kilius of the Zoologischen Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, for permitting me to examine the "types" of *Salasiella elegans* von Martens, and to Dr. Adolf Zilch of the Senckenbergische Naturforschungs Gesellschaft, Frankfurt, for lending me syntypes of the same species.

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CHECK LIST OF EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS UNIONIDAE

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The accompanying list represents the results of my investigation carried out in the 3 river systems: Embarrass, Little Wabash, and Kaskaskia and its tributaries in East Central Illinois from October of 1951 to October of 1953. The Embarrass and the Little Wabash Rivers flow east into the Wabash River and then into the Ohio River. The Kaskaskia and its tributaries flow west into the Mississippi River. An ecological study of this area is being developed and will soon be presented.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to Dr. Fritz Haas,